

Feb. 10.

TO CARE FOR SALT COD CATCHERS.

Revenue Cutters Will Visit Pacific Craft In Behring Sea.

As a result of considerable correspondence between cod fishermen of the Pacific coast and Congressman Humphrey, protection will be furnished the fleet by the revenue cutter service while the vessels are on the banks so far away from civilization, and while it has not been promised that more than one call will be made during the season, it is expected that men on the boats will be brought into communication with the world by several visits of the cutters.

In connection with the question of arranging for cutters visiting the fleet, W. F. Robinson, formerly of this city, now president and manager of the Robinson Fisheries Company of Anacortes, Wash., had considerable correspondence with Congressman Humphrey, and received word from him that Commandant Berthoff had written that the request of the cod fishermen had been granted.

Mr. Robinson's letter to Congressman Humphrey was quite explanatory of conditions which prevail on the fishing banks during the season, setting forth the reasons why visits of the revenue cutters are necessary. His letter follows:

Mr. Robinson's Letter.

"For some time we have endeavored to have the government recognize the desirability, and in fact, the necessity of having a revenue cutter visit our vessels in the Behring sea during the summer season for the purpose of rendering any assistance that might be needed. We understand that the government provides such service for the fishing fleet on the Atlantic coast, and the same or better reasons exist for a similar service on the Pacific coast, where the voyage lasts five months

and the crews get lonesome and discontented, if not sick, and where the temptation and the opportunity to desert are always present."

"The delivery of mail occasionally during the long season would have a good effect on the crews and the opportunity to send some message to their families and friends would be appreciated. Besides this the captain would have a chance to report to the owners the progress made in getting a cargo, of which at present they have no means of knowing."

"In case of severe illness of any of the crew he could be taken care of by the cutter's surgeon or taken to the nearest steamer landing to be sent home, instead of, as sometimes happens, breaking up a trip, to the great financial loss of the owners, on account of getting the sick or injured man to a place where he could be properly taken care of."

"And in the case of deserters, which occur only too frequently, the owners lose not only the services of the fishermen, but often considerable property, and with the excuse of getting lost, shipwrecked, or other tale of distress, prevails upon some passing vessel to land him, or makes his way to land and with the outfit taken from the vessel, starts anew. Then there are sometimes disturbances on the vessels which the presence of a revenue cutter and United States officers might help to settle for the best interests of all concerned."

"We would ask you to kindly consider this question with the authorities there, explaining the situation, and urging prompt action in favor of establishing the service desired. You are familiar with the conditions on this coast, the long voyage, the distance from home, and the loneliness which an occasional visit from a cutter would relieve, and the advantages which visits would be to all concerned."

Feb. 10.

FIVE OFF SHORES IN AT T WHARF.

CRAFTS HAVE FAIR TRIPS AND ALL ARE BADLY ICED UP.

Bad weather was reported by vessels arriving at T wharf, Boston, yesterday afternoon, each craft being iced from stem to stern as they tied up at the dock.

Five trips arrived since yesterday forenoon, all from off shore. They are schs. Alice M. Guthrie with 74,000 pounds, Diana, 45,000 pounds, Maud P. Silva 61,000 pounds, Elsie, 54,000 pounds, and the steam trawlers Swell and Spray with 42,000 pounds and 32,000 pounds each. The crafts also brought in about 3000 pounds of halibut.

Haddock was quoted low, selling at \$2 to \$2.15 a hundred weight; large cod, \$6; market cod, \$4 to \$4.50 and halibut, 16 cents a pound right through.

Boston Arrivals.

The fares and prices in detail are: Steamer Swell, 40,000 haddock, 2000 cod, 500 pollock.

Sch. Alice M. Guthrie, 66,000 haddock, 8000 cod, 800 halibut.

Sch. Diana, 38,000 haddock, 7000 cod, 1000 halibut.

Sch. Maud F. Silva, 55,000 haddock, 6000 cod.

Sch. Elsie, 45,000 haddock, 9000 cod, 1000 halibut.

Steamer Spray, 26,000 haddock, 6000 cod.

Haddock, \$2 to \$2.15 per cwt.; large cod, \$6; market cod, \$4 to \$4.50; halibut, 16 cents for white and gray right through.

TODAY'S FISH MARKET.

Salt Fish.

Salt trawl bank codfish, \$4.75 per cwt. for large, \$4.25 for medium and \$3 for snappers.

Handline Georges codfish, large, \$5.75, medium \$5, snappers \$3.

Salt "drift" codfish, large \$5.25, medium \$4.75.

Salt bank dory handline cod, \$5.25 per cwt. for large and \$4.75 for mediums.

Eastern halibut, codfish, large, \$5.50, medium, \$4.75.

Haddock, \$1.75.

Pollock, \$1.75.

Cusk, large, \$2.50, medium, \$2; snappers, \$1.50.

Hake, \$1.87 1-2.

Eastern shack cod, \$4.75 for large and \$4.25 for mediums.

All codfish with napes picked bring 25c over the above prices.

Fresh Fish.

Haddock, \$1.15 per cwt.

Large cod, \$2.60 per cwt., medium, \$2.10 per cwt.

Cusk, large, \$1.80, medium, \$1.20.

Snapper cusk, 60c.

Hake, \$1.45.

Dressed pollock, 90c; round 80c.

Bank halibut 11c per lb. for white and 9 1-2c per lb. for gray.

Bait Prices.

Frozen bluebacks, \$2.50 per cwt.

Frozen herring, \$2.75 per cwt.

Fresh herring, \$2.50 per bbl.

Frozen squid, \$3.75 per cwt.

Portland Fish Notes.

A number of small trips of fish were brought in at Portland Thursday, and the total amount was fairly large. Those reported were the George H. Lube, 6000; Katie L. Palmer, 3000; Eva and Mildred, 3000; Hockmuck, 2500; Albert D. Willard, 5000; Edmund F. Black, 4500; Fannie Hayden, 4000; Lochinvar, 8000.

Two craft at Portland are now getting ready for seining of pollock. The schooner Marion Turner needs only her dories to be ready and Capt. Clarence Turner says he will leave in a week. Capt. George McLain of the steamer Eva and Mildred was here Thursday and will begin at once to get that craft in shape for the same work.

Feb. 10.

SOLD HALIBUT AT PORTLAND.

BUT SCH. MARSALA'S FARE WENT AT QUITE A DROP IN PRICE.

Sch. Marsala of this port, one of the Georges handlining fleet arrived at Portland Thursday after a three weeks' trip out with 5000 pounds of halibut and 14,000 pounds of salt cod. The Marsala had no difficulty in disposing of her halibut, which sold to J. W. Trefethen Company. The prices were low, however, only seven and nine cents having been paid for the trip. The skipper reports bad weather on the banks, it blowing most of the time he was there, but the schooner came through without any mishap.

Feb. 10.

Fishing Fleet Movements.

Sch. Fannie E. Prescott, arrived at Liverpool, N. S., Wednesday last and cleared for fishing.

Sch. Romance and Pontiac arrived at Liverpool, N. S., Tuesday last and cleared for the fishing grounds.

Sch. Selma cleared from Halifax for the fishing ground Tuesday last.

Halibut Prices.

The halibut fare of sch. Marsala, which sold at Portland brought 9 cents a pound for white and 7 cents a pound for gray.

Feb. 12.

BIG MASS MEETING AT LUNENBURG.

Resolution Passed to Refuse Steam Trawlers Coal and Supplies.

The fishermen of Lunenburg, N. S., have begun agitating against steam trawling. A meeting was held Saturday night at which one of the principal speakers was F. G. Robinson of Boston. Capt. George E. Heckman of this city and a number of the local anti-beam trawling committee, was also present.

Mr. Robinson of the Boston committee said the fishing interests of Gloucester would raise \$100,000 and perhaps \$1,000,000 to put the steam trawlers out of business. He argued

that steam trawling reduced the size and number of the fish caught by ordinary trawlers, and he urged Nova Scotia to prevent steam trawlers entering its waters.

A resolution was adopted asking the Dominion government to prohibit the landing in Canada of fish caught by steam trawlers and that steam trawlers be refused coal and provisions at Canadian ports. It was resolved to send a delegation to Ottawa and a committee was appointed to agitate the matter.

Feb. 12.

Arrivals at T Wharf.

The total number of arrivals at T wharf, Boston, for the week ending February 9, was 60, aggregating 1,838,140 pounds against 43 arrivals, with 850,600 pounds for the same period in 1911.

Gone to Boston.

Sch. Elizabeth N. of Bucksport, has towed to Boston to discharge her frozen herring.

Feb. 12.

Herring All Out.

Schs. Athlete and Gossip have completed discharging their cargoes of frozen herring at Boston and returned here.

Feb. 12.

BIG FLEET IN FROM OFF SHORE

VESSELS HEAVILY COATED WITH ICE AND HAD TERRIBLE WEATHER.

Every vessel reaching T wharf since Saturday was heavily coated with ice, the crafts having encountered plenty of weather and ice, and showed unmistakable signs of the terrible cold which has swept the coast the past few days.

There were just 15 arrivals at the dock this morning, 11 of which were from off shore. Sch. Lucania, Capt. Martin Welch, had the largest fare, hailing for 85,000 pounds. Sch. Harmony also has a fine trip, hailing for 81,000 pounds. Other arrivals are schs. Benjamin A. Smith, 65,000 pounds, Josie and Phoebe, 61,000 pounds, Buena, 42,000 pounds, Muriel, 37,000 pounds, Raymah, 58,000 pounds, Thomas S. Gorton, 68,000 pounds, Ethel B. Penny, 57,000 pounds, Onato, 57,000 pounds, steamer Crest, 24,000 pounds.

Some of the crafts brought in a few halibut, the fleet having about 5500 pounds among them.

Haddock sold at \$1.50 to \$2, large cod, \$4 to \$5; market cod, \$3 and halibut, 13 cents a pound right through for white and gray.

Boston Arrivals.

The fares and prices in detail are: Sch. Benj. A. Smith, 45,000 haddock, 14,000 cod, 6000 cusk.

Sch. Crest, 18,000 haddock, 6000 cod.

Sch. Harmony, 65,000 haddock, 16,000 cod, 1200 halibut.

Sch. Josie and Phoebe, 40,000 haddock, 11,000 cod, 10,000 hake.

Sch. Buena, 20,000 haddock, 22,000 cod.

Sch. Muriel, 30,000 haddock, 7000 cod.

Sch. Priscilla, 8500 cod.

Sch. Mabel Leavitt, 1000 cod.

Sch. M. Madeleine, 12,000 cod.

Sch. Thos. S. Gorton, 55,000 haddock, 10,000 cod, 2000 hake, 1600 halibut.

Sch. Raymah, 45,000 haddock, 13,000 cod, 1500 halibut.

Sch. Ethel B. Penny, 35,000 haddock, 22,000 cod.

Sch. Lucania, 80,000 haddock, 4000 cod.

Sch. Onato, 55,000 haddock, 1500 cod, 1000 halibut.

Sch. Elizabeth N., frozen herring.

Haddock, \$1.50 to \$2 per cwt.; large cod, \$4 to \$5; market cod, \$3; halibut, 13c.

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Salt Fish.

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Handline Georges codfish, large, \$5.75, medium \$5, snappers \$3.

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Eastern halibut, codfish, large, \$5.50, medium, \$4.75.

Haddock, \$1.75.

Pollock, \$1.75.

Cusk, large, \$2.50, medium, \$2; snappers, \$1.50.

Hake, \$1.87 1-2.

Eastern shack cod, \$4.75 for large and \$4.25 for mediums.

All codfish with napes picked bring 25c over the above prices.

Fresh Fish.

Haddock, \$1.15 per cwt.

Large cod, \$2.60 per cwt., medium, \$2.10 per cwt.

Cusk, large, \$1.80, medium, \$1.20.

Snapper cusk, 60c.

Hake, \$1.45.

Dressed pollock, 90c; round 80c.

Bank halibut 11c per lb. for white and 9 1-2c per lb. for gray.

Bait Prices.

Frozen bluebacks, \$2.50 per cwt.

Frozen herring, \$2.75 per cwt.

Fresh herring, \$2.50 per bbl.

Frozen squid, \$3.75 per cwt.

Fishing Fleet Movements.

Schs. Evelyn M. Thompson and Gladys and Nellie arrived at Liverpool N. S., Friday last and cleared for the fishing ground.

Among the Gloucester fishing schooners in Shelburne, N. S., last week were Aspinet, Richard, Frances J. O'Hara, Regina, Lizzie M. Stanley and Manhasset.

Has Halibut at Portland.

Sch. Claudia of this port is at Portland today from a Georges handlining trip with 6000 pounds of halibut and some salt cod.

Feb. 12.

GLASS BOTTOM PLEASURE BOATS

Advices from Los Angeles, California, report the award to the San Pedro Marine Construction Company of a contract for a glass bottom boat to be built for the Meteor Boat Company, of Avalon, the contract price being \$11,000. The boat will be 105 feet long, says Shipping Illustrated, the largest of its kind, and will be equipped with two 100 horse-power four-cylinder engines. Glass bottomed boats have been in use at Avalon, Catalina Islands, for many years and have paid well.

Since their advent in Southern California, these boats have found imitators in Florida and elsewhere. The typical glass bottomed boat is a marvel of simplicity. Externally it looks like any other excursion boat. In the keel line, forward and abaft of the machinery, runs a trough, the sides of which have been painted black to screen the reflection of the water at the bottom of the boat.

The bottom is sealed by a simple pane of glass, usually an inch in thickness, and perfectly plain so as not to magnify the objects seen through it in the waters below. Every now and then a tiny rill of water may percolate through the glass, while the boat is cruising, but never as yet has such a pane of glass been known to break.

In such a case, it is easy to foresee that the consequences would be rather perilous, but a system of watertight hatches, provided at the sides of the trough, would obviate all danger on this score, as they could be sealed before the water had had time to endanger the stability of the boat.

Even row-boats are now being built with glass bottoms, thus doing away with the old-fashioned method of scanning the deep by holding a glass bottomed box into the water, over the sides of the frail craft.

Feb. 12

ICE EMBARGO ON THE HARBOR

NOTHING ALONG FROM OFF SHORE SINCE EARLY SATURDAY MORNING.

It was a pretty bleak day along the water front this morning, not an arrival from off shore having been reported since Saturday.

Notwithstanding the heavy ice, a number of the shore boats were towed well down the harbor yesterday. The fleet of gill netters did not venture out Saturday, but yesterday the steamers and a few of the gasliners went out and brought in about 25,000 pounds of fish.

Today's Arrivals and Receipts.

The arrivals and receipts in detail are:

- Str. Quoddy, gill netting, 1500 lbs. fresh fish.
- Str. Naomi Bruce, gill netting, 4500 lbs. fresh fish.
- Str. Mindora, gill netting, 1200 lbs. fresh fish.
- Str. Margaret D., gill netting, 3500 lbs. fresh fish.
- Str. F. S. Willard, gill netting, 2500 lbs. fresh fish.
- Str. Nomad, gill netting, 3500 lbs. fresh fish.
- Str. Enterprise, gill netting, 1200 lbs. fresh fish.
- Str. Bethulia, gill netting, 2500 lbs. fresh fish.
- Str. Venture, gill netting, 2500 lbs. fresh fish.
- Sch. Lillian, via Boston.
- Sch. Matthew S. Greer, via Boston.
- Sch. Athlete, via Boston.
- Sch. Gossip, via Boston.
- Sch. Mary E Silveria, shore.

Vessels Sailed.

- Sch. Elva L. Spurling, haddocking.
- Sch. Mary B. Greer, haddocking.
- Sch. Actor, haddocking.
- Sch. Reliance, haddocking.
- Sch. Mary P. Goulart, haddocking.
- Sch. Jeanette, haddocking.
- Sch. Jorgina, haddocking.
- Sch. Stranger, haddocking.
- Sch. Clara G. Silva, haddocking.
- Sch. Beibina P. Domingoes, haddocking.
- Sch. Yankee, haddocking.
- Sch. Valentina, haddocking.
- Sch. Annie and Jennie, haddocking.
- Sch. Yakima, halibuting.
- Sch. Monitor, halibuting.

A FISH CENSUS OF THE ATLANTIC.

And All the Great Nations Will Join In Making It.

In the Boston Transcript of Wednesday Frederick W. Coburn had the following very interesting article on a census of the fish in the ocean or what it means to Massachusetts and her fishing industry if the United States shall join the "Permanent International Council for the Exploration of the Sea," Mr. Coburn writes:

"Massachusetts' stake in the fisheries has aroused considerable interest in the proposal that the United States shall join the 'Permanent International Council for the Exploration of the Sea.' Congress will shortly consider granting an appropriation of about seven thousand dollars towards the objects of the Council; word has been passed among the State fish commissions and commissioners to assist the National Bureau of Fisheries in advocacy of this measure of conservation. So active, consequently, has been the interest in the Fish and Game Commission on Beacon Hill that Chairman George W. Field has been obliged to let several inquirers know that the scheme is in no wise one of his own but simply one of international import, which he would like to see promoted, for the sake of the future's food supply.

"For it is really a census of the Atlantic Ocean (with censuses of the other oceans to follow) to which Uncle Sam is urged to contribute. Great Britain, Russia, Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands have gone in with the same amount—some \$5956, to which Washington adds \$1200 for travel and typewriting. Several minor Powers have assessed themselves for smaller sums. The total annual expenditures are certainly not impressive when the magnitude of the task is considered and it is remembered that to collect the facts about a hundred million people costs millions of dollars.

How the Fish Will Be Counted.

In the ocean census, however, investigators fortunately do not have to count every fishy nose. The methods of estimating the population of the nether depths are such that the cost per capita is represented by the smallest conceivable fraction of a cent. The present approved way of approximately guessing at the number of the fish is to ascertain by careful investigation just how much fish food the waters of a given district carry in suspension. Where the food is there the fish congregate—about as many of them as the sustenance will bear. Knowing that a cubic mile of water carries so many tons of diatoms and other organisms which are regarded as staples and delicacies in Neptune's realm and that in that particular area the herring are to the cod to the haddock to the pollock to the hake to the halibut as, say, 23 to 19 to 11 to 7 to 5, the scientist should be able to tell with reasonable accuracy about how many of each species are swimming around in the aforementioned aqueous prism. The figures just stated should not, of course, be accepted as actual; they serve at least to illustrate the point of view that is now taken when a marine census is under consideration.

"An earlier method was to estimate the number of fish from the number of pelagic eggs found floating in the proper season. If so many eggs per square yard or square mile came to the surface it may be estimated that so many fishlets will be hatched of which such and such a proportion may survive to be of merchantable size. This latter plan has been generally discarded as being less accurate in other particulars and as ignoring the prolific herring whose eggs are not pelagic—do not, that is to say, rise to the surface after being laid.

"A reasonably complete census of the finny tribes is not necessarily in distant prospect. Since the formation of the Permanent Council by the Scandinavian countries about a decade ago the great breeding grounds in the North and Baltic Seas have been described, charted and directoried.

Cannot Be Done In One Summer.

The next step—and that is one reason why the other peoples want our seven thousand as a contribution toward operating expenses—is to count the North Atlantic fish. That will be something of a job but the whole census does not have to be taken in a single summer. Neither will the undertaking be started without preliminary data. Considerable knowledge has already been amassed of the life conditions among the oceanic hollows and ridges between Iceland and the Sargasso Sea. Everybody remembers, for instance, about the voyage of the Norwegian fishing vessel Michael Sars which, manned by Sir John Murray and other scientists, a couple of summers ago swept from the Irish coasts southward, bringing up fish and other living things from depths far beneath any which the commercial fisherman had ever penetrated.

Continued research in such directions comes home, of course, to Boston and Gloucester. Particularly as plans develop for the university of the fisheries that is destined to occupy part of the South Boston water front, the usefulness will be apparent of such information as successive fish censuses may collect. The present interest of the local experts is shown, among other manifestations, by a letter lately received at the rooms of the Fish and Game Commission, in which F. S. Robinson, a member of the Boston Anti-Beam Trawling Committee, writes to Dr. Field:

Dear Sir:—In yesterday's Gloucester paper I saw a statement which purports to come from you which asks for an appropriation of \$7000 to be used toward a international fisheries conference for the purpose of dis-

covering the supply of fish, as some of the food species seem to be threatened with extinction. I think your move is a particularly good one and I am heartily in sympathy with you on this subject.

(Signed) F. S. Robinson.

The project for an appropriation from the present Congress will evidently be something of a Bay State affair. Senator Lodge, who has undertaken to be its sponsor, with assistance from his energetic son-in-law Congressman Gardner, writes of the prospect:

My Dear Mr. Field:—I have your letter and entirely agree with your views as to the desirability of participation by the United States in the investigation of the fisheries, and I have myself introduced an amendment appropriating the money desired, a copy of which I send you herewith. You may be sure that I shall do all that I can in regard to the matter, for it seems to me of much importance to our fisheries.

At least one Boston representative, furthermore, has expressed himself as strongly favoring American participation in the scheme, as witness this letter, also directed to the local chairman of the Fish and Game Commission:

I am duly in receipt of your valued favor of the 15th inst., in advocacy of the resolution that the sum of \$7000 may be set aside for the adequate solution of fishery problems and which will permit this nation to join intimately with Great Britain, Germany, Russia, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Norway and other countries in the determination of the same.

Replying thereto would say that I cannot conceive of how hostility to the proposed measure can result, for the resolution is of vast interest to Massachusetts and every state fronting upon the Atlantic and Pacific seaboard, and, considering the large appropriations for the Department of Agriculture, it appears that there should be no opposition manifested by members representing the inland states.

Faithfully yours,

(Signed) James M. Curley,

Tenth Massachusetts District. Uncle Sam's participation in the council, which might be presupposed from the magnitude of this country's fisheries, will not only tend toward the general national welfare; it will help to make Boston, with its rapidly developing marine stockyards, the Chicago of the East.

Feb. 13

Gone Back to Michigan.

Will Smith of Leland, Mich., one of the lake fishermen who has been here for some time, employed ashore in looking after the nets of steamer Bethulia returned yesterday to his home in Michigan.

Caught Big Shark

The gill netter Enterprise brought in a large shark which was captured off Thacher's island, yesterday.

Feb. 13.

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OFF THE MODEL OF SCH. ORIOLE.

D. C. MULHALL BUILDING FISHING SCHOONER FOR LUNENBURG, N. S., PARTIES.

There is being built by D. C. Mulhall in his shipyard at Liverpool, N. S., for Capt. Russell Silver of Lunenburg, N. S., one of the prettiest fishing craft of the semi-knockabout type that has been set up on the stocks for many a day. She is 120 feet on deck, 26 feet beam and 11 feet hold. Her frame is of the best hardwood, spruce and pine, dogged and joint bolted. The very best of oak and birch has been used for the outside finishing of this vessel.

She will step an 87 foot mainmast, 20 inches in the deck, which will swing out a mainboom of 73 feet and spread between 700 and 800 yards of canvas. She is of the shape of the sch. Oriole of this port, carrying a very narrow stern. There are over 20 men at work on this craft and she will be ready for the painters in 10 days time and expects to be launched the last week of this month. Mr. Mulhall, who is a shareholder in this vessel, is sparing nothing to make her one of the finest and most complete crafts that will join the Lunenburg fleet, and believes that when she starts on her maiden trip about March 10, Capt. Silver will keep the skippers busy keeping him in view while on their way to the fishing grounds.

STRUCK HOT WATER.

Spot In Gulf of Mexico Was Thick With Dead Fish on Surface.

Seamen at Galveston, Texas, report having experienced an unusual sea about 250 miles off the western coast of Louisiana in the Gulf of Mexico when the ships struck hot water, said by some of the sailors to have been hot enough to scald a person.

Several vessels reported having passed through the hot water, which was literally thick with dead fish and embraced a circle of the gulf about half a mile in diameter.

If the boiling was due to volcanic eruption on the bottom of the gulf, no disturbance had been reported or upheaval of the sea noted, and the depth of water in the vicinity was said to be about 100 feet or more.

TO BUY MORE STEAMERS.

Atlantic Fertilizer and Oils Co. Negotiating for Menhaden Co. Fleet.

Negotiations are in progress for the purchase by the Atlantic Fertilizer & Oil Company of the remaining steamers of the Menhaden Oil and Guano Company of Philadelphia, and also the Portsmouth, R. I., plant. The purchase of the steamers is almost assured. It is expected that the deal will be closed this week. The purchase of the Portsmouth plant is only a strong probability at present.

It is not expected that the Atlantic company will purchase the floating fish factory of the Menhaden Company, as the Atlantic company is having a large steamer reconstructed to use as a carrying boat for the fleet. It has a large factory at present, located at Promised Land, Long Island.

The Salt Mackerel Market.

Demand for American salt mackerel is far greater than the supply, says the Fishing Gazette. Prices, consequently, are very high, though unchanged. As a matter of fact, there is comparatively little domestic salt mackerel in this market. What few barrels there are of fat shore fish on hand are held at fancy prices by one or two big holders.

While the demand for all kinds of foreign salt mackerel is good so far, it is not up to expectations, considering that Lent is fewer than two weeks distant. Stocks are moving in great quantities, however, and prices are firmer than at any period during the last six months. Strange as it may seem, the demand is rather small for both Norway and Irish, and prices are inclined to be in buyers' favor. Prices of these fish in the next 10 days are likely to go higher.

The mackerel season has begun, says the London Fish Trades Gazette, at Milford Haven. On Friday, three mackerel drifters landed—one of which had 15,000. On Monday two mackerel drifters landed 13,000. Judging by the quantity of mackerel brought in by the few drifters which have landed, there seems to be every prospect of a good season.